

US Patent Application No.: 10/517853
YourRef: 10873.1578USWO OurRef: H1709-02

October 11, 2007

Our Proposed Amended Claims 1 and 21

1. (Currently Amended) A method for measuring an analyte in a sample containing hemoglobin by using a redox reaction, comprising:

prior to the redox reaction, adding at least one of a sulfur-containing compound selected from the group consisting of sodium lauryl sulfate, dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid sodium salt, lithium lauryl sulfate, 4-aminoazobenzene-4'-sulfonic acid sodium salt, 4-amino-4'-nitrostilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid disodium salt and 4,4'-diazidostilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid disodium salt, or adding a combination of at least one of said sulfur-containing compounds and at least one of a nitrogen-containing compound selected from the group consisting of 2,4-dinitrophenol, p-nitrophenol, 2,4-dinitroaniline, p-nitroaniline, 4-amino-4'-nitrostilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid disodium salt, nitrobenzene, sodium nitrite, and potassium nitrite to the sample so as to eliminate an influence of the hemoglobin contained in the sample and thereafter, the method further comprising:

forming an oxidizing substance or a reducing substance derived from the analyte by adding an oxidative enzyme;

measuring the amount of the formed substance derived from the analyte by the redox reaction; and

determining the amount of the analyte from the measurement value indicating the amount of the formed substance.

21. (Currently Amended) A method for measuring an analyte in a sample containing hemoglobin by using a redox reaction, comprising:

prior to the redox reaction, adding sodium lauryl sulfate and/or lithium lauryl sulfate to the sample so as to eliminate an influence of the hemoglobin contained in the sample without adding nitro compound and nitrite salt and thereafter, the method further comprising:

forming an oxidizing substance or a reducing substance derived from the analyte by adding an oxidative enzyme;

measuring the amount of the formed substance derived from the analyte by the redox reaction; and

determining the amount of the analyte from the measurement value indicating the amount of the formed substance.